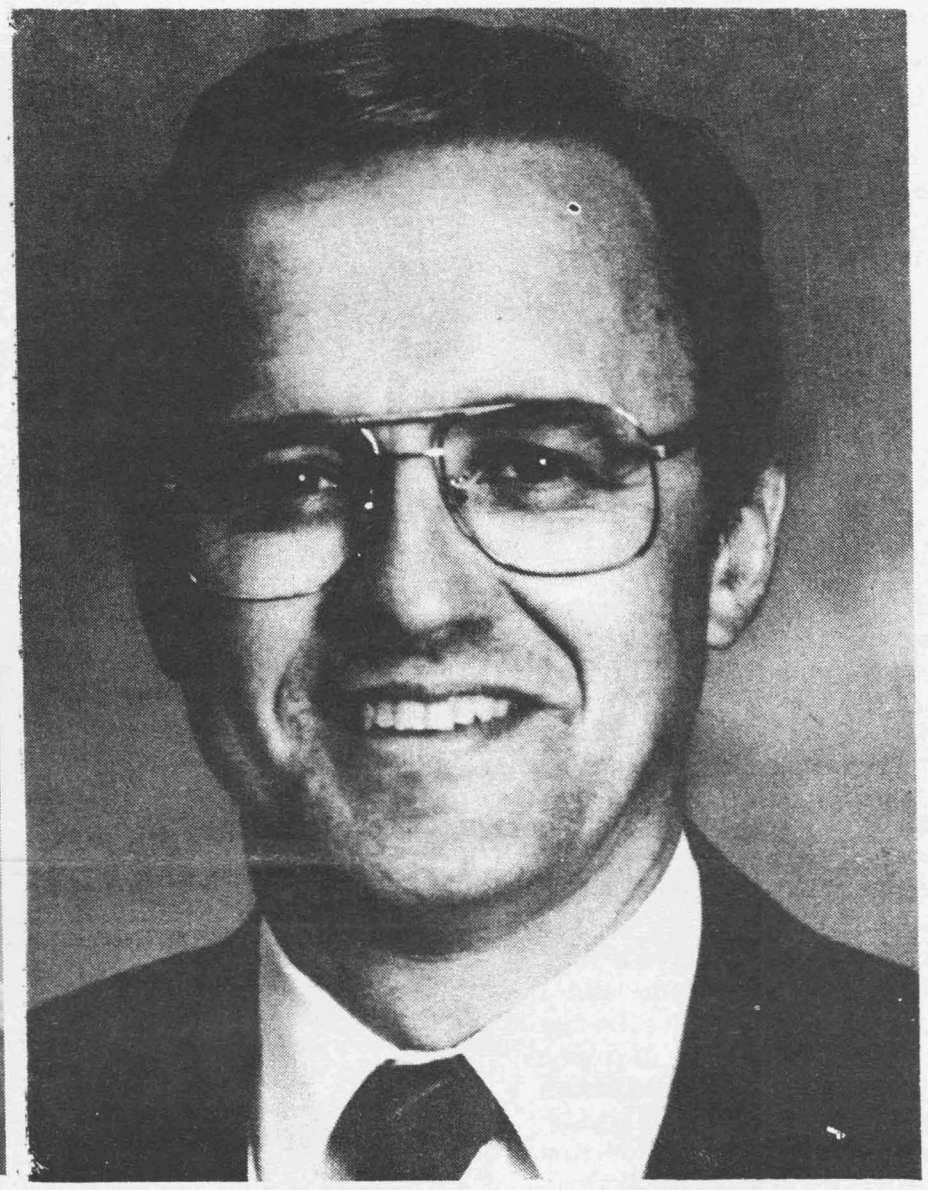
The Thurston County Rainbow Coalition Presents

Works In Progress

Volume1 Number II

July, 1990



Jolene versus Bob:

Ideological Opposites

by Teresa Jennings

Our very own Third Congressional District will be the site of one of the most hotly-contested congressional races in the country this year. Rep. Jolene Unsoeld faces a stiff, well-financed (have you heard the radio lately?) challenge from Bob Williams, the Republican Party's 1988 nominee for governor.

Jolene has gained a reputation as the most energetic, effective first-year representative in Congress. She has been endorsed by a number of labor, women's and environmental groups. She has gained the support of the entire Washington state congressional delegation on the need to ban the export of logs—and jobs—to Japan (see page 6).

But this race will be a tight, closely-watched one. This month alone Williams will have two cabinet secretaries from the Bush administration—Jack Kemp and Elizabth Dole—host Williams campaign fundraisers. And Williams is having some success with his misleading efforts to gain the votes of working people frightened about the impact of the listing of the spotted owl as an endangered species,

The Williams-Unsoeld race provides an exciting opportunity for Thurston County progressives to generate public debate on important issues. Rarely does an election of national signifance pose such a stark contrast in political ideology. Newspapers' letters-to-the-editor sections, radio talk shows and campaign rallies will provide excellent forums for discussing concrete issues in the coming months.

Williams and Unsoeld served four years together as state legislators in Olympia. Groups that compiled voting record analyses during that time included the *Washington State Labor Council* (looking at votes of importance to working people), the *Washington Environmental Pac* (votes related to the environment), the *Washington Education Association* (votes related to education and teachers) and *Washington Women United.*

Unsoeld's ratings from 1985-1988 were: 100% from the *WSLC*, 96% from *WEnPac* 96% from *WEA* and 100% from *WWU*. In comparison, Williams' ratings were: 17% from the *WSLC*, 22% from *WEnPac* and 36% from *WEA*.

Williams voted against the following bills (all of which passed the House—many by wide margins—despite his opposition):

* the 1987 family leave bill
* 1988 bills to increase the minimum wage
* 1983 and 1985 bills to ensure workers right-to-know about hazardous chemicals in the workplace
* comparable worth for women (several times)
* the I-97 Toxic Waste law (1987)
* 3 important recycling bills
* the 1988 omnibus AIDS bill that passed 93-3;
* childcare bills (repeatedly)
* 1986 and 1987 bills to restrict Washington's economic relations with South Africa
* against creating a state holiday to honor Martin Luther King

Williams was in minorities of less than 10 in votes against bills to: provide aid to victims of sexual assault (1979), fund a daycare demonstration project (1979), control pollution control failures (1980), and provide for oil recycling (1986).

On the flip side, Williams co-sponsored a 1988 bill that would have made abortion a felony offense for both women having abortions and doctors performing them. He co-sponsored another1988 bill that would have prohibited private decisions in right-to-die cases. He has said he would support prayer in schools and a constitutional amendment to criminalize abortion unless a pregnant woman's life is in danger.

Fortunately, Williams' support for bills hasn't meant much over the years. Of all the bills he prime-sponsored in 10 years in office, only 2 passed. Jolene has had three bills get to the President's desk in her first term in Washington D.C. alone and currently has strong bills on stopping the use of driftnets and dealing with the timber crisis moving through the U.S. Congress.

For more information on how to get involved in the Unsoeld campaign, call Thurston County coordinator Beth Doglio or Field Director Cynthia Terrell at 357-7007.

Teresa is a volunteer on the Jolene Team of Thurston County, and secretary for the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition.

Letters

SPRITZ.
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STEVENSON, WA JUL 6 1990

Buffalo Scenic Prints

Guys,
I just wanted to thank you for-
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old peace.
hank you.

George Bush
The White House
Washington D.C.

Works in Progress
To: P.O. Box 295
Olympia, WA 98507

cated in Olympia, the heart of progressive Washington
te, The Evergreen State College enjoys widespread
port because of it's community enrichment activities.
e, an agrarian neighbor goes out of his way to make
eners" feel welcome.

Whom It May Concern;
Dear To Whom
Thank you for not writing

ORLANDO, FL PM 27 FEB 98 32808 1989

July 26, 1788 USA

KITCHEN DEBATE
VICE-PRES. NIXON AND SOVIET PREMIER KHRUSCHEV TOUR AMERICAN EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW AND DEBATE ON MERITS OF RUSSIAN AND U.S. WAY OF LIFE. 1959
PHOTOGRAPHER UNIDENTIFIED

Well, here it is, the letters pages. We forgot to mention last issue that we're setting a sizable chunk of space aside for letters on whatever anybody wants to write about. Whatever's on your mind—Elvis, U.F.O.s, Dan Quayle, Rainbow Valley, pollution, who killed Laura Palmer—we've got space to print your thoughts on it. Honest. We'll make space if we have to.

We actually did get a little mail this month. A lot of it was about what a great job we did on the last issue of the paper, which of course is always nice to hear. We did receive a letter or two that were more critical, but we were told by the authors that those letters were not for publication. We do appreciate critical feedback, so feel encouraged to write.

If you've got anything you want to say to the community (or at least to the 3,500 or so who read this paper) send it to Works in Progress, c/o The Thurston County Rainbow Coalition, P.O. Box 295, Olympia, WA, 98507.

As always, the opinions in this paper do not necessarily reflect the views of the publisher (Thurston County Rainbow Coalition). Works in Progress has a collective editorial board, and no one individual is empowered to speak for the paper.

Anyway, enough of that. This is this week's mail:

Kudos in Progress

I recently came upon a copy of *Works in Progress* and read the interview with Fred Dube. I enjoyed the article very much. As a member of the local branch of Amnesty International I have worked hard to get international issues of human rights a forum in our community. I am glad that your paper will be another medium for this discussion to take place.

Thank you for your work and thank you, Goodman, for an excellent article.

Sincerely,

Pat Boutin Wald
Olympia, WA.

The Simpsons: Lessons on Life

I have been hearing about the Simpsons for some time and what I heard was mostly unfavorable. So, last night I decided to watch them and see for myself what they're all about. This is the story they told.

It was just before Christmas and it showed the Simpsons attending the school Christmas program. As a former school teacher I could see that this was as usual, their own children performed just fine but the other children performed too long and it was boring and the baby was sucking on her pacifier, and quite loudly I must say.

When they returned home they were making out their Christmas wish lists and planning their tree and decorations. All of these things they were going to purchase with Mr. Simpson's Christmas bonus paid by his employer. But when pay day rolled around the employer announced there would be no Christmas bonus for the lower paid employees this year. Mr. Simpson was very disappointed and could not tell his family that the bonus was not forthcoming because he did not want them to be disappointed. This, too, was believable.

Mr. Simpson then unbeknownst to his family applied for and got a job as a department store Santa. Before he could go to work he went through a period of job training, which was understandable. And then he went to work playing Santa to the children. When his job was finished he went to get his pay check. Much to his surprise, his check amounted to only thirteen dollars after deductions for Social Security, unemployment insurance and the cost of his training.

While he was agonizing over this an acquaintance came by and encouraged him to bet his money on a sure winner at the dog races and increase his funds. Homer reluctantly headed for the track, but decided to bet on a dog named "Santa's Little Helper," convinced the name was an omen. You guessed it, Santa`s Little Helper came in dead last. Now Simpson had no money, but all was not lost. The losing dog, Santa`s Little Helper, was driven out of the race track by his owner. When Mr. Simpson saw this poor homeless dog, he felt sorry for it and took it home for a Christmas surprise. Their only surprise, I might add.

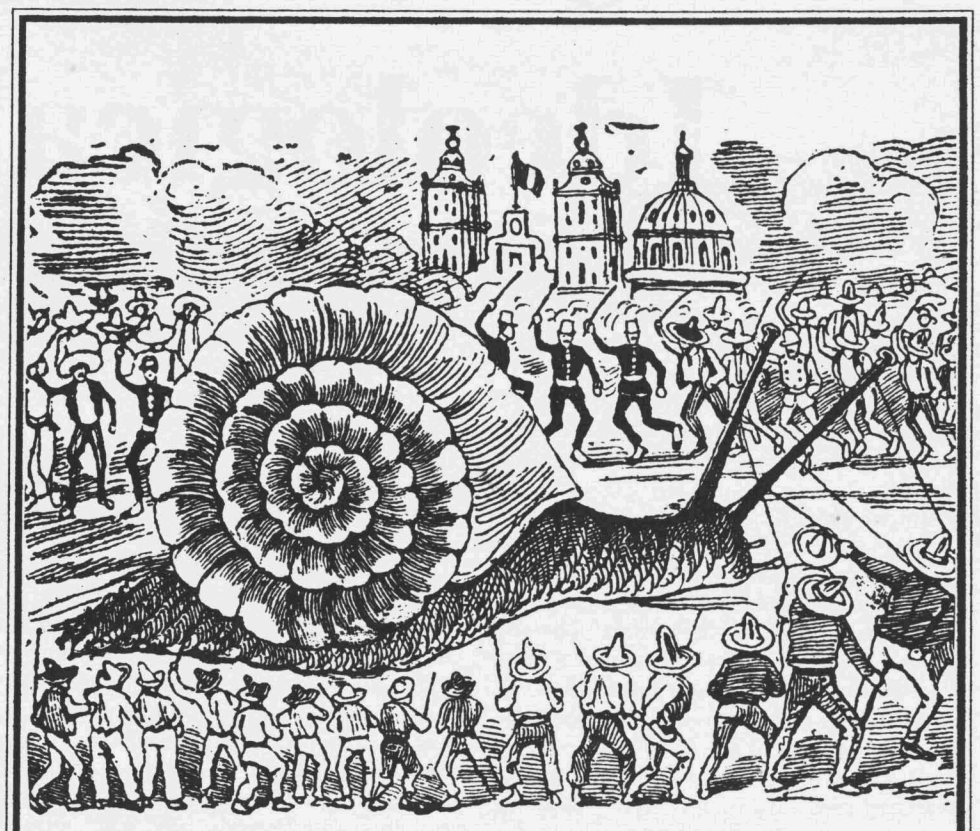
It seems to me that this story was not so far fetched; it teaches several lessons about life. First, we can't count on bonuses; secondly, part-time jobs are not always well paid; third, what the company gives away is quite often of no monetary value to its owner, and lastly gambling on dog races or horse races or lottery tickets almost never pays off. I'm beginning to see why "they" don't like this program. To me, it was a story with some morals and I am going to watch it again next week to see how poor Mr. Simpson gets ripped off for New Years.

Marie Smith

Prochoice? Where have all the women gone?

With respect to Initiative 120 where are all the women? As a concerned activist who 20 years ago did everything I could think of to provide women with the choice of whether or not to have children, I'm wondering, "Where are all the women who in the last 20 years have made that choice now that it is being threatened on so many fronts?"

I came from a family of too many children. My mother didn't have a choice. She came under the yoke of involuntary servitude while still in her teens and from that day forward her life had but one focus: survival. I am a responsible male. I have been a responsible husband and father. But I want to know, "Where are all the re-



Works in Progress is published monthly by the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition. Address letters to Works in Progress c/o of The Thurston County Rainbow Coalition, P.O. Box 295, Olympia, WA, 98507. Or contact Sylvia Smith at 459-3625. Editorial Board: Sylvia Smith, Gene Cade, Thomas Mitchell Freeman and Catherine Dawdy. With vital assistance from Regina Costa, Patrick, Tereas Jennings, Ginger Thomas, Meta Heller, and Karen Haglund.

G.I. Joe was one of the top-selling toys in the 1980s. It's no longer just a doll, but a collection of over 100 action figures with arsenals of weapons including aircraft carriers. The G.I. Joe cartoon, seen daily across the country, averages 43 acts of violence per hour. Joes routinely fight communists and foreigners.

Studies show that war toys lead to violence and aggression in children. A campaign has been initiated against G.I. Joe, owned by Hasbro, and all war toys. For more information contact: The Stop War Toys Campaign, Box 1093, Norwich, CT 06360. 203 889-5337 or 455-9621.

Return Address:
Abbie Hoffman
The Afterlife.
7. 203 455-9621

25 USA

Brothers and Sisters,
I've been following WIP progress. As a
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SEE INSIDE FOR DETAILS

Dear Works In Progress

- Development assistance should be given for long-term growth that fosters peace, human rights, and economic development. Aid should not be used for short-term geo-political objectives.
- Humanitarian aid, such as food, medicine, and shelter should be given to relieve human suffering, regardless of the political considerations of governments.
- Economic Support Funds and military aid should not be used for security purposes that run counter to the interests of the people of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. Such aid should not be provided in support of the wars that continue to have an enormous cost in human lives through out the third world.

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P.O. Box

sponsible women who stand so much to lose." I would expect them to be in the streets, pounding on my door, asking for my support. Where are they?

I see the issue of choice as only a symptom of a much larger problem that is destroying our democracy in so many ways. for after all choice is the essence of democracy and I have not felt that I have any real choice in so many crucial issues facing our society. I prefer to direct my efforts at solving the basic problem. But where are the women? Are they all so busy trying to keep up with Barbara Bush that they cannot find time to act in their own self interest?

Gene Cade

Editor's note: For those who don't know, the official Ballot Summary of Initiative 120 reads as follows: *"Abortions are performed in accordance with court decisions which rendered state statutes substantially unenforceable. This initiative replaces those statutes and provides women have a right to choose or refuse an abortion. An abortion must be performed before the fetus becomes viable or be necessary to protect the woman's life or health. Only physicians could terminate another person's pregnancy. Discrimination in state and local benefits and services based on abortion choice is prohibited."*

More Kudos

To Editorial Board of WIP,

It's new, it's provocative, it's necessary and it's certainly reflective of the Rainbow! Vol. 1, Number 1 deserves commendation for its breadth and depth. Before Mandela is the 'Media Madness of the Moment' WIP provides readers with significant background information on the ANC from an original source, Fred Dube. News on issues of labor, environment, local, state and international political issues abound in a twelve page non-profit, free distribution paper.

While some criticism is likely due to the nature of some of the content, the attention generated is what a newspaper is all about. I'm willing to support the continuation of WIP as it prods, pricks and promotes thought and discussion among people within our community regarding the ideologies of our culture.

With Solidarity,
Gary King

No Enemies?

To the Editor:

Congratulations to the *Works in Progress* crew and the Thurston County Rainbow for an excellent issue. Keep it coming. But please drop that "Enemies of Thurston County Trading Card" idea. I, for one, do not find it in keeping with my understanding of the Rainbow and its Principles of Action—one of which is "to be morally bound in creating processes and goals that are non-destructive to individuals and the environment within and outside the organization"[See page 12 —editor]. I personally hope that other ways will be found to promote change in our society.

Sincerely,
Teresa Jennings

I agree with it in theory...

The idea is good. A grassroots organization that represents the people that the two big political parties try to ignore: peace activists, people of color, people who believe in equality of the sexes, union members, environmentalists, gays and lesbians, and other community oriented activists. An organization that supports and encourages progressive electoral candidates, without selling it's souls for "political expediancy." An organization that doesn't depend on business handouts, and therefore is free to attack the corporate welfare state. An organization that networks, that knows what it believes in and works with others who have the same goals.

Still, it's a bit idealistic. I mean, to expect a small collection of do-gooders with their heart in the right place to make any difference is, well, unrealistic. I mean, there's been a need for this kind of organization for a long time, but no one has successfully gotten it off the ground, and there's no reason to expect this time it will be any different. And will they be able to marshal the resources and people-power to achieve any of their lofty goals?

I decided not to take any chances.

I joined the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition, sent them some money, and started getting involved.

☐ Yes, I'm interested in joining the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition. Enclosed is ☐ $5 ☐ $10 ☐ $25 ☐ $50 ☐ $ _____ toward my membership.

☐ Yes, I want to join the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition, but I can't afford to send any money. Make me a member anyway.

☐ No, I'm not interested in joining at this time, but please put me on your mailing list.

☐ Enclosed is $20. Please subscribe me for one year to this newspaper. **(Note: Subscription is not included with membership.)**

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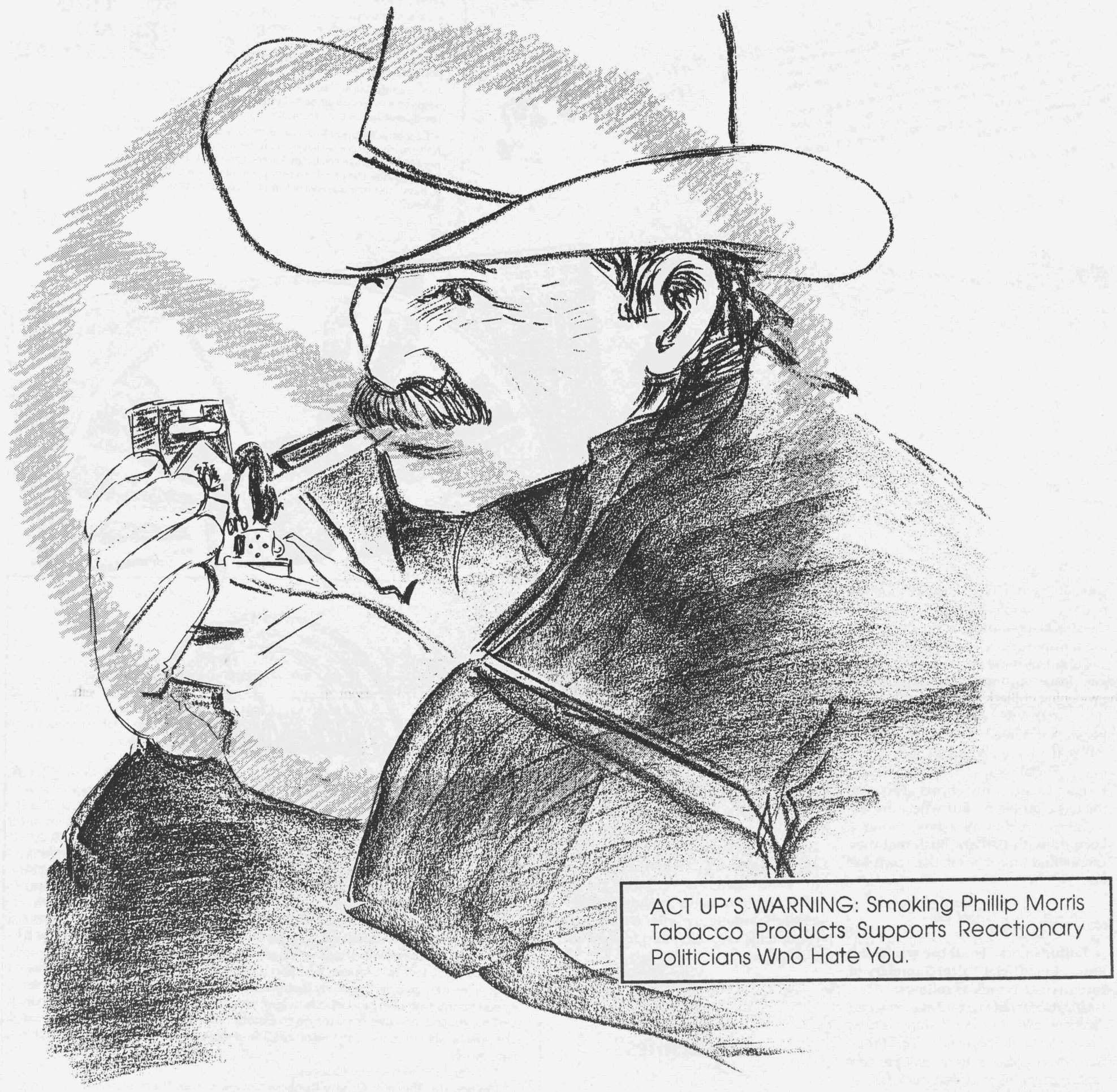

ACT UP'S WARNING: Smoking Phillip Morris Tabacco Products Supports Reactionary Politicians Who Hate You.

ACT UP/DC Boycotts Marlbaro

by Tom Flint

ACT UP/DC launched a national boycott of Marlboro cigarettes and its parent company, Philip Morris, because the company is the largest corporate financial contributor to the re-election campaign of Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC), who has sometimes been referred to in the Gay press as "Public enemy number two" — second only to the AIDS epidemic.

Helms is campaigning for re-election to the Senate in November and although he has an enormous financial war chest of $12 million to fund his bid for re-election, his position is vulnerable, according to political observers. Opposition to Helms was increased enormously throughout the nation since his attack on the National Endowment for the Arts, which Helms accused of sponsoring an "obscene" homoerotic exhibit of photographs by the artist Robert Maplethorpe. American artists and patrons of the arts were alarmed at Helms' attempt to censor the freedom of expression and responded by supporting the opposition to Helms; re-election. Acclaimed artists Roy Lichtenstein and Robert Rauschenberg are among the growing number of artists who have contributed to Helms' democratic contender Michael Easley.

Philip Morris has directly contributed $20,000 to the Helms campaign fund since 1977. In addition the company contributed $200,000 to a proposed Jesse Helms museum which will eventually house a library of Helms' papers and memorabilia, a research center, and a genuine replica of Helms' Capitol Hill offices.

Philip Morris also contributed $500,000 to Representative William Dannenmeyer's (R-CA) campaign.

The ACT UP/DC statement said, "ACT UP/DC intends to make Philip Morris feel the collective economic power of Gays, Lesbians, AIDS activists, and their supporters by boycotting Marlboro cigarettes until Philip Morris agrees to the following demands: Cease all corporate donations to Helms, renounce its past support of Helms, and meet with ACT UP/DC representatives to discuss Philip Morris' corporate responsibility to the Lesbian and Gay community and to people with AIDS."

Philip Morris is also the owner of Kraft Food, and the Miller Brewing Company. The boycott is focused on Marlboro cigarettes to make a clear connection between Jesse Helms and the tobacco industry.

Representatives of the Philip Morris Political Action Committee met with ACT UP/DC to discuss the AIDS activists' demands but reached an impasse according to The San Francisco Sentinel. The PHILPAC people pointed out that they also fund AIDS organizations and suggested that ACT UP boycott the RJ Reynolds/Nabisco corporation instead.

ACT UP boycott organizer Michael Petrelis said, "This is a form of corporate schizophrenia akin to donating to both the NAACP and the Ku Klux Klan By its supporting and funding, Philip Morris is endorsing Helms' political agenda, which is annihilation of the Gay, Lesbian and AIDS communities."

Anyone who would like to encourage Philip Morris to change their policy on funding the Jesse Helms campaign may contact Philip Morris via the toll free "Smokers Advocate Hotline" 1-800-343-0975.

Reprinted with permission from Seattle Gay News.

An Interview With Jerry Parker of Sensible Growth

Jerry Parker is chair of the Sensible Growth Coalition. Formed in 1989, Sensible Growth describes itself as "an alliance of neighborhood associations, environmental groups and concerned individuals working to maintain the quality of life in Thurston County." This year it has focused on collecting signatures for the Growth Initiative 547 and promoting public education efforts on the freeholders' charter-writing process and other growth and land use issues.

Parker, 48, works at the Department of Ecology. Although a native of the northwest, Parker has lived in several states and was in Colombia in the 1960s with the Peace Corps.

This interview was conducted by Rob Ritchie.

ROB: How did you get involved in environmental activism?

JER: I worked in the forests of Oregon in college and then went to school in California and saw what to guard against. You couldn't breathe, couldn't do much athletically — and that was in the 1960s. Seeing what happened in California got me interested in planning, and I went on to study regional planning in Wisconsin. What got me involved locally was the growing congestion, loss of open space and, specifically the widening of Black Lake Blvd. and the failure to plan ahead in terms of relating land use to transportation. And I had a growing frustration from being in Washington long enough to see the failure of major state environmental initiatives like the Alternatives for Washington project, which addressed growth problems 15 years ago. They put that off for further study, and I finally realized you can't wait for the governor and legislature to act. They're not going to act in the current structure of government.

ROB: Which relates to the excitement of the success you've had collecting signatures for the state initiative 547, which will put the growth issue directly before voters and skip over the indirect process of candidate elections where complex issues usually are avoided. Are you encouraging the freeholders to put initiative powers in the county charter?

JER: Definitely. And I think they're pretty committed to the initiative idea. At the state level, with the growing ability of corporate interests to manage the legislature, the best place to get real legislation right now is by initiative — not just in Washington, but in several states, most notably California. It's one way the citizens can have their say. But if initiatives are going to be meaningful we're going to have to make it easier for people to collect signatures. We should consider making it a requirement to do business that you need to give people the right to collect signatures on commercial property — not only in malls, but all supermarkets and shopping centers. Sensible Growth worked hard gathering signatures for the initiative, and while a few local shopping centers like Tops Foods allowed us to collect signatures, most refused on the principle that it interferes with maximum exploitation of commercial potential — democracy be damned.

ROB: Did the success of the Toxics Initiative in 1988 make the state government any more responsive to the environmental movement?

JER: That was a good initiative. It made people aware that you could do something with built-up anger at the government's failure to act. We're not assuming we're superior to the Legislature. On both the issues of toxics and growth managment, we gave the state government a chance, but it couldn't handle it. So someone's got to act. These are not impulsive undertakings; they come from a frustration at seeing well-intended people living within the law yet creating environments that are uninhabitable — the well-intended people who don't want to deal with the boring complexities of government and then pay the consequences. You see the massive, almost desperate flight from California, and you wonder where it's going to stop. I think in the last 10 years we've all been traumatized by the massive destruction of Washington: the clearcutting, the loss of open space around cities, and the total failure of the government to respond with anything but more of the same — more freeways, more talk. It's time to use the democratic tool we have at our disposal — the initiative.

ROB: What states provide better models for managing growth?

JER: Oregon, for one. 20 years ago they had a governor who took on the issue. And although some interests in the state there still attack the planning process, the "Wall Street Journal" reported that it's better for business because they know what the rules are. Developers there know where they can develop and know it within 24 hours — in Washington it can take 24 months to get an answer. New Jersey, the butt of environmental humor, has stronger water quality laws than we do — we laugh at it because we somehow think that we did something to create our natural environment, but in fact Washington has not done nearly enough to protect what it has. Some of the east coast states are way ahead of us in terms of preserving agriculture and the quality of their small towns. I hope things don't have to get that bad here before we take steps.

ROB: And the states who've taken steps to preserve the environment demonstrate that protecting the environment doesn't have to mean losing jobs.

JER: Right. These states may not have higher growth, but they're certainly not hurting. In Oregon's case, people want to move there now because of its reputation for environmental quality. Economist Ed Whitelaw did a study on wage differentials and found that Oregon can afford to pay its workers 10% less just because people want to live there. Protecting the environment doesn't have to hurt business at all — it makes business come to an area where people want to be. What you might lose in the short-term in limiting timber cuts, for instance, would be made up many times over in terms of attracting people and being able to pay lower wages. That may sound exploitative, but people will work for less if they live in an area that still has forests and a healthy environment. No amount of money and good jobs is going to lure me to Southern California, and I think that's true of a lot of people. I mean, what's the point? You'll spend all your money escaping. So I think it's a total disservice to cast the debate as economics versus the environment. Even the Director of Ecology is trying to emphasize that lately, but we need a Department of Economic Development that will recognize the tremendous economic potential of our forests and natural environment — not merely for commercial exploitation, but in the type of economy we create.

ROB: You and Sensible Growth have been seeking to stop the development of the proposed Labor and Industries headquarters in Tumwater. Did you see the *Impact* article which said that the L and I building "may become a symbol of archaic land-use planning that will make it more difficult for Thurston County to manage its growth"?

JER: Yes. I thought it was pretty clever for them to make the connection between the L and I design and the WPPSS nuclear power plan. We believe that L and I is a multi-million dollar development dinosaur that has been planned without proper consideration of transit problems and little involvement of local people. We're urging people to write letters-to-the-editor, the Thurston County commissioners, and state legislators. We may even take legal action, but would rather have a political solution. Our elected officials can ask the Department of General Administration (GA) to hold off until there's a comprehensive plan that will show where we're headed — particularly on transit. GA will say that the plans are compatible with current zoning plans, but those aren't necessarily good plans. On transit, for example, just letting things go and hoping people will take buses simply won't happen unless there's another oil embargo. What they've got to do is think about the number of people it takes to make public transit economically feasible. You could have state buildings any number of places, particularly if we weren't trapped by the concern about undercutting a particular city's tax base — competition for tax base is one of the main reasons for Thurston County's growing urban sprawl.

ROB: Currently L and I and Ecology employees work close to the state capitol?

JER: Right now, L and I is in various buildings — they want to consolidate it. Which points to another thing we'd like to look at — the whole future of centralized office buildings. A lot of major corporations in Seattle are looking to see if there's any future in centralized building. With developments in telecommuting and other high technology, centralization might be antiquated. It might be more efficient to build several small units and decentralize your operation. I don't have the answer on that, but I think that the state should think about it before it just barrels ahead building Pentagons. That's what these are — huge structures that might be inefficient and unnecessary.

ROB: Just as businesses no longer need to be close to one another in downtowns of cites and have moved to outlying suburbs.

JER: Yes. I don't have answers, but I do have some confidence, unlike some others, that thinking in a structured manner about this poor planning can produce effective results. In 1976 I was a litigant in a lawsuit against the Seattle city council on the city's failure to an impact statement on the WPPSS contracts. As a result of the impact statement the city then prepared, it decided not to get involved and saved themselves tens — if not hundreds — of millions of dollars. It used the SEPA (State Environmental Protection Act) process correctly, which is to enlighten oneself and follow the sensible course.

ROB: Sensible Growth emerged from a successful endorsement campaign in the election of freeholders last year. What specific approaches to growth do you think should be in the charter?

JER: I think the freeholders are looking at options well. They want to give more power over planning to neighborhoods, but are worried that once the neighborhoods have this power, they won't take low-income housing, prisons or any of the social needs that people can be afraid to have near them. We need to wait and see what they recommend. I might be naive, but I'm impressed with how thoroughly they're going about addressing these questions.

ROB: To me it's clear that the majority of people would support more neighborhood control of growth with the community council plan that some freeholders have proposed. But you have elected officials in effect saying that the people wouldn't know how to handle the responsibility, that they don't know what's good for them. It gets to the question of whether elected officials are our agents or our trustees, whether processes that would be more democratic can be dismissed because of the establishment's fears that they wouldn't work.

JER: It goes right back to the Thomas Jefferson quote which I'll paraphrase as "if the people are ignorant, the solution is not to take the power away from them but to give them the information they need." It's this chicken-and-egg problem that we'll never break the cycle until we give the neighborhoods power because the sad reality is that most people in this area in fact don't know what's happening, and critical meetings in fact go unattended. I think we have some extremely good people in Olympia's city council, for example, and it must be disappointing for them to see so little public interest in what they're doing until something's going on in someone's front yard — by which time it's too late. I'm sympathetic to their skepticism, but the answer is not denying people power.

ROB: How does one get involved in Sensible Growth?

JER: You can join as a group or as an individual — currently we have 16 membership groups and many unaffiliated individuals like myself. Yearly costs are $10 for individuals, $30 for groups. For more information on the Coalition, call 754-5747 or stop by SPEECH (at 218 W. 4th St.) to find out when we're having our next general meeting.

PatchWorks

Unsoeld, Timber and New Forestry– A Workable Solution?

by Thomas Mitchell Freeman

With the Spotted Owl officially listed as a "threatened" species by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, an already stressed timber industry is in crisis. The struggle for progressives is how to balance our concern for the ecosystems that sustain life for ourselves and other species, along with our solidarity with working peoples dependent on a life-long trade for economic survival.

It is obvious that neither environmentalists nor timber sustained communities can continue to take a simplistic attitude of trees versus harvest. It goes deeper than that.

Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld (Third Congressional District) is supporting a plan which balances sustainable harvest with old growth protection. It is called "New Forestry" and is the brainchild of Dr. Jerry Franklin, a research scientist for the U.S. Forest Service and various Pacific Northwest Universities. Franklin grew up in Camas, Washington, a paper mill town near Portland. His father was a mill-worker and like so many families in Southwest Washington, was dependent on processing timber products for a living. Franklin's premise in New Forestry is the maintenance of complex ecosystems rather than just the regenration of trees.

Franklin maintains that the traditional forestry practices such as clearcut, shelterwood and selective cutting have focused on the regeneration of trees and not the perpetuation of a complex forest ecosystem. Traditional practices often destroy many of the linkages that occur in natural forests.

New Forestry allows harvestry of much of the timber, but ensures that a mix of trees snags and wood debris remain which provides ecological protection for species dependent on habitat. It is a radical departure from the traditional approach of "selective cutting," where trees are selected for removal. In New Forestry, trees are selected for retention.

Dr. Franklin insists that the new practices leave the harvested forest areas resembling natural forests with a mixture of tree sizes. He says that forestry needs to expand its priority beyond wood production to the perpetuation of diverse forest ecosystems. Society increasingly sees the forest lands as agricultural land with a "slow maturing crop." The timber industry must understand that what is best for crop harvest and production is not the predominant concern of forest value. Environmentalists must expand beyond the notion that only land set aside can sustain old-growth forests, at the detriment of working people.

In addition to supporting the New Forestry process, which I have briefly explained here, Congresswoman Unsoeld is pushing for domestic processing of logs cut from Washington public lands. She explains that this will save timber for our own mills. Her plan calls for promotion of value-added exports to aggressively promote finished Washington wood products.

Congresswoman Unsoeld has introduced legislation that would provide tax incentives to woodlot owners to invest in timber production, make improvements in long-term management and/or process their timber domestically. She is also working with Congressmen Norm Dicks and Sid Morrison to provide financial and technical support for locally-created economic development plans, direct relief for businesses and assistance to displaced workers.

Finally, she is pushing reforestation of the Pacific Northwest harvests, which will provide employment to loggers and millworkers in replanting, thinning, fertilizing and other forest improvement projects. Under Unsoeld's plan, restored federal and state timber lands would be set aside for future generational timber production.

As a working person concerned with the revitalization of American labor and full-employment for all our people, I am worried about the future of logging and timber communities in our region. As an environmentalist concerned about ecological balance and species protection, I am worried about the levels of forest harvest that has been encouraged by large timber companies. I don't believe that hard-working loggers and other timberworkers are to blame; automation is. Automation has expedited the harvest of old growth forests to levels that early loggers in our region would not believe could be possible. Automation allowed Simpson to go through a 100-year tree yield in less than 50 years.

I also believe that Congresswoman Unsoeld is the best voice that our brothers and sisters in the timber industries have to fight for their survival in the other Washington. She has direct access to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Senate Majority Leader. She brings a powerful voice to the Third congressional District. How much influence do you think our district would have if Bob Williams was our representative? He's a member of the minority party and as such, would not have the access to the powerful leaders in congress. Additionally, he represents the automation interests which have created the mess we are now experiencing.

As with other working people, timber workers need our solidarity and support. They also need to re-analyze who their real friends are in government. As I see it, short of economic collapse and ruin (or absolute forest destruction and eventual economic collapse and ruin anyway) the New Forestry proposal is the best solution offered to date. Congresswoman Unsoeld is to be commended for her work in trying to balance interests and protect jobs.

If you are interested in learning more about the New Forestry proposal, I suggest that you contact congresswoman Unsoeld's office at 753-9528 in Olympia. You can request Dr. Franklin's article "Toward a New Forestry," and also receive Unsoeld's "Action Plan on Timber."

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SPECIAL NOTE: Save this date: Labor Day, September 3rd. The newly formed South Puget Sound Labor Day Committee is planning the first annual "Labor Day: A Community Celebration - Pride and Solidarity." Fun for the whole family. For more details, call Jacque at 866-1811 or Tom at 943-1810.

The struggle for progressives is how to balance our concern for the ecosystems that sustain life for ourselves and other species, along with our solidarity with working peoples dependent on a life-long trade for economic survival.

NEXT MONTH IN PATCH WORKS:
The history of Labor Day and further details on the first annual "Labor Day: A Community Celebration - Pride and Solidarity."

Unions do more than negotiate wages

12 delegates from Local 443 went to the International AFSCME Convention in Miami, June 25-28 & gave $1000.00 to Nelson Mandela to aid the African National Congress in the struggle to end apartheid. The convention passed Local 443 resolutions supporting:

- Affirmative Action in *this* country.
- The Peace Dividend initiative to cut 50% from military budgets and invest in local communities for public works and public jobs.
- An international AFSCME sponsored conference on the Environment to be held later this year.

* * *

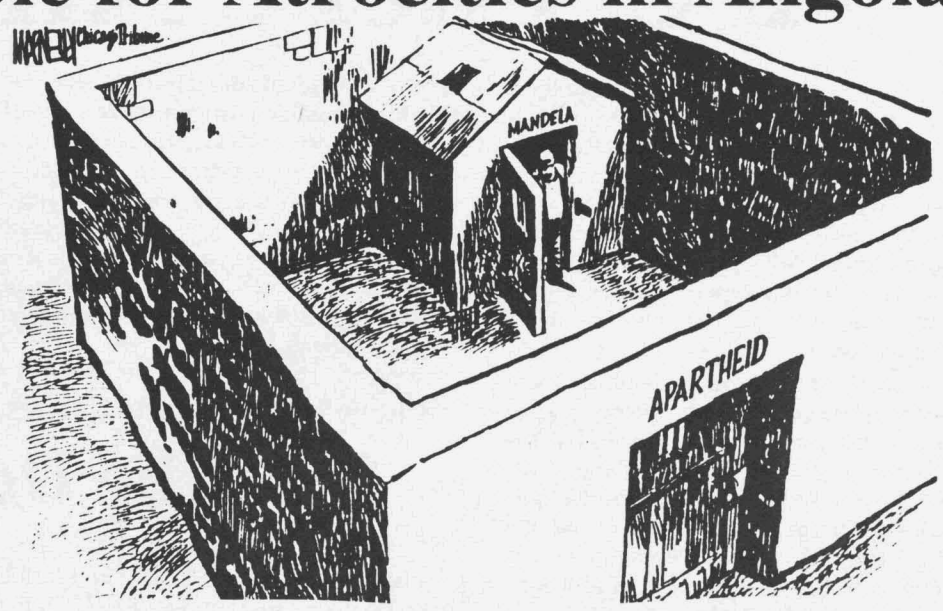
Join us in celebrating our New Local Office
OPEN HOUSE: 5:30 p.m. Friday August 3rd at the **LABOR TEMPLE**
119 Capital Way PIZZA! B.Y.O.B.

Make your impact on the world.
JOIN THE WASHINGTON FEDERATION OF STATE EMPLOYEES TODAY!
AFSCME - Local 443 - AFL-CIO P.O. Box 105, Olympia, WA 98507
Phone 943-7178 Helen Lee, President

Aftermath of Mandela Visit

Jackson on Africa:

Bush, Congress Responsible for Atrocities in Angola



By Jesse Jackson

Nelson Mandela finally arrived in the United States. After a lifetime of indignities — 27 years of unearned suffering from brutal oppressors guilty of beatings, jailings and massacres — Mandela has emerged. He brings with him a clear mind and objectives, an unbroken spirit, no trace of bitterness, and a steel will.

He is fighting for a new, unified, non-racial, democratic South Africa. As a result, he is one of the preeminent moral authorities in the world today. When he speaks, the world listens.

I was in South Africa when he was released from jail. In a visit with him in his home in Soweto, I asked about the humiliating acts he experienced. In a quiet, but determined, manner he said, "Indignities heaped upon you are designed as distractions. One must remain focused on the objective."

What is the objective and what will be the effect of this great man's U.S. policy in Africa. It will force the media to focus anew on Africa. Historically, the media in our country have deleted and distorted the reality of Africa and promoted demeaning caricatures of African people.

This media racism has been a factor in allowing the U.S./Africa policy to function morally beneath what we should reasonably expect of our democracy.

Never again should the U.S. media allow Americans to find out about an "Ethiopian tragedy" through the BBC.

Never again should the CIA help oppressive or racist governments fight against liberators and freedom fighters, as the U.S. did by playing a role in the capture and imprisonment of Nelson Mandela 27 years ago.

And never again should we circumvent congressional sanctions, as the Bush Administration is doing now, by allowing South African fabricated iron and steel into the country.

Mandela's visit should also help to expose the current role Washington plays in Angola, perhaps the most difficult U.S.-Africa policy to explain.

For years, Africa has been used as a pawn in the Cold War. The Soviet Union has funded Angola — a sovereign nation to sovereign nation relationship — while we still fund Jonas Savimbe and UNITA, a rebel group trying to destabilize a sovereign government. The United States and South Africa are the only industrialized nations in the world that have refused diplomatic recognition to the government of Angola and to establish relations.

What has the U.S. Aid to Savimbi and UNITA wrought?

Angola has the highest rate of amputees in the world. There are nearly 50,000 people — mostly children — with severed limbs.

More than 600,000 people have been displaced. More than 1.5 million people have died as a direct or indirect result of the war.

The war has prevented food from reaching millions. In just the last two months, 2,500 people in the Danda region alone died of hunger.

Angola's transportation has been virtually halted because roads, bridges and railways have been destroyed by UNITA.

U.S. equipment has helped UNITA to intensify its military activity throughout the country. The targets are overwhelmingly civilian and a number of villages have had their food supplies, electricity and water completely destroyed by UNITA.

Many have said the Cold War is over. The Soviets reduced aid to Angola by 40 percent last year ($1.2 billion to $800,000), and are on the road to totally eliminating it.

But what has been the U.S. response? To *increase* military aid to Unita. Next year the Bush administration, through the CIA, may spend $100 million to destabilize the Angolan government.

And the loyal opposition, the Democrats, as heads of the intelligence committees in Congress, are going silently along, with no protest or alternative policy.

Perestroika and Glasnost were Bush and Gorbachev agenda items at the U.S./Soviet summit a few weeks ago. We should settle for no less than restructuring and openness with regard to U.S./Africa policy. Mandela's visit gives us that opportunity.

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Cockburn on Jesse Jackson:

Don't Run, Organize

by Alexander Cockburn

The crowd at the evening for Nelson Mandela at the Los Angeles Colosseum was ready for politics, no doubt about it. From where I was sitting, high in the end tier facing the stage at a distance of about a thousand feet, one could feel a lot of political energy, with nowhere much to go beyond honoring the hero of the evening.

Probably for a chunk of the 80,000-strong gathering, it was enough to turn out, children brushed and neat, to witness a hero. But at least in the section I was sitting in, where the mix was about 65 per cent black and Hispanic, 35 per cent white, everyone jumped on the political connections as soon as they were made and cheered them lustily.

There was thunderous applause for an American-Indian speaker who described with spare eloquence the miseries and deprivations of indigenous peoples, with fearsome percentages of their numbers unemployed, addicted, imprisoned or stranded on Skid Row not so many blocks from where we all sat.

Anytime someone struck a strong political theme the crowd came alive and since an exhausted Mandela confined himself to formalities and the basic message that sanctions be maintained against south Africa, the strongest rhetoric came from Dick Gregory and Jesse Jackson.

What the excited crowd got from Gregory was the news that he himself is going to abjure all nourishment save fruit and liquids till one man/one vote prevails in South Africa. And from Jackson came the injunction to use the privilege of all Americans — the right to vote. As a couple of political prescriptions Gregory's and Jackson's did not seem much to take home from this enormous and potentially exciting rally.

Jackson spoke far longer and more substantively than Gregory and indeed than Mandela himself. I found myself listening to him with increasing gloom. He was eloquent as always and made some strong points, as he almost always does. He reminded the crowd of the moral squalor and hypocracy of George Bush lecturing Mandela on the need to avoid violence, even as the US government sends military supplies to Jonas Savimbi and the UNITA cutthroats in Angola.

The crowd cheered him on this, as they cheered everything he said. But what did Jackson single out in Mandela as moral and political precept when he talked directly to young black Americans in the Crowd? Mandela, shouted the Reverend, had studied hard, taken his bar exams and not smoked crack. William Bennett could have said that. It's like saying that the meaning of Mao is that he didn't smoke opium.

When Jackson told his audience to use their right to vote, he presumably meant that they should vote for Democrats and no doubt himself, when he starts running again for the Democratic nomination. While Jackson was gesturing at this program of political action the leaders of the Democratic Party were about to hunker down in Washington with the Republicans in a bipartisan conspiracy to raise taxes and cut social spending.

Jackson has now run for the Democratic presidential nomination twice. He showed conclusively that if you lay out a clear program for economic justice and speak to it eloquently millions of Americans will rally to your cause.

By 1990 it seems to me he has also shown that he is not interested in building a political movement capable of acting in any way independent of his own personal political ambition, whether this ambition is to capture the party nomination or urge Washington D.C.'s statehood so he can be one of its new senators.

A political movement is more than the destiny of one man and its organizing rhetoric should have more substance than "Keep the dream alive" or "Hope not dope" or "I love you all very much." Mandela is not just a courageous individual but one of the expressions of the organized energies of the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

It is all very well to talk, as Jackson did that night in the Colosseum, of the tradition of Martin Luther King and the civil rights movement, but that man and that movement made headway only because of profoundly radical struggles a generation earlier by organizations such as the CIO and yes, the Communist Party in labor and fair employment struggles in places such as Winston-Salem and Detroit. Mandela has a movement. Jackson has himself and the Democratic Party which will do nothing but sell-out the hopes of those Jackson lures into its fold unless it is threatened by an organized political movement to its left.

Alexander Cockburn is a columnist for The Nation, Works in Progress and other periodicals.

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Republicans and Democrats

Are There Any Differences?

by Barnes

Don't know whether you're a Republican or a Democrat? You're not alone. Increasingly it seems that rather than having two political parties, we have one party we two factions. Frequently there are no ideological differences between the candidates, as Michael Dukakis implied when he said in 1988 "This isn't about ideology. It's about competence."

In an effort to determine whether there are any differences between the two parties on a local level, *Works in Progress* has secured copies of the 1990 Party Platforms of both parties. By skimming the official positions of both parties, readers may find one party preferable than the other. Remember though, candidates don't have to adhere to the positions of the platforms.

Securing the Republican platform was easy. We just called up the state Republican Party in Seattle and they sent us a copy in the mail immediately. The Democrats are less organized. They don't have their official platform printed up yet, and have no idea when they'll get around to it. For the purposes of this publication we used the proposed 1990 State Democratic Platform. We take full responsibility for errors due to changes in the platform.

We have tried to present excerpts that are representative of the thinking of the parties and which highlight the differences between the parties. On issues that were addressed by both platforms the following differences in perspective emerge:

Central America

Republicans:

We applaud the people of Nicaragua in proving Ronald Reagan and George Bush correct in their assessment of the Marxist Sandinista government. We are concerned about the continuing presence of Sandinista officials in positions of power in the Chamarro government.

We urge continuing assistance to the freely-elected government of El Salvador. We oppose terrorist activities against innocent civilians.

Democrats:

We support the end of all military aid to El Salvador and other Central American countries; bring to justice all of those responsible for the killing, torture and/or oppression of civilians; remove all military advisors and cease the training of military personnel, both here and abroad.

Gay Rights

Republicans:

We believe that homosexuality and lesbianism should not be taught, promoted or presented as acceptable alternative lifestyles or behaviors or otherwise promoted within our public schools.

Democrats:

We support the Federal Lesbian/Gay Rights bill, including provisions for domestic partnership and custody rights for lesbians, gay men, and unmarried heterosexual couples.

We support full civil rights for lesbians and gay men. We endorse an amendment to our State anti-discrimination law to include sexual orientation.

The War on Drugs:

Republicans:

The Republican Party unequivocally opposes legalizing of decriminalizing any illicit drug. We support stronger penalties for drug trafficking and users, including the death penalty for major drug traffickers. We believe individuals must be held accountable for using illicit drugs and we support efforts educate our children about the harm of drugs. We support efforts to protect residents of public housing by evicting persons dealing in drugs. Our government should not condone of participate in programs that distribute items that facilitate the taking of illicit drugs, including but not limited to needle exchange.

Democrats:

We vigorously support a drug-free society. We oppose criminal prosecution or confiscation of personal property prior to trial and/or conviction merely on the basis of the possession of minimal or statutorily defined amounts of regulated substances (sic). Due process must be maintained.

Death Penalty

Republicans:

We support the death penalty.

Democrats:

We oppose the death penalty.

continued on page 12

Where the Platform Comes From—

How the Dems *almost* adopted a plank

by Meta Heller

I had to be persistent to get Land-Value Taxation even considered as a plank in the State Democratic platform.

Prior to the convention, all my efforts had failed. Though Lewis, Thurston and King County caucuses had passed LVT resolutions, their County Platforms carried nary a word. Attempts were made to add LVT to the Taxes Section in both Lewis and Thurston—to no avail.

I'd made a stink about the process. To their faces (Karen Marchioro, chief, and Jeff Smith, sidekick), I'd said the so-called Democratic process was "undemocratic, inefficient, muddleheaded—if not out right crooked."

After the county conventions, Walt Bowen, co-chair of the State Platform and chair of Thurston county Democrats, promised to see that a LVT plank was written into the State Platform. It wasn't. No one seemed to know why.

Disappointed, I called Linda Metcalf, a member of the State Platform Committee and a Rainbower. She assured me there was still a way. "Call Jon Halvorsen, State Rules", she'd advised. "He will know how."

Halvorsen was helpful. "Rule 11b covers this situation", he'd said. "Write another statement. Ask that LVT be added to the Taxes Section."

Rule 11b is easy to follow. One presents her amendment to any delegate going to the convention. Only 10 signatures are needed. One then mails, or hand-carries, the signed proposed amendment to the State Democratic Office in Seattle by a deadline. Twenty-two persons from three counties signed on.

At the state office one's amendment is then processed with all the rest that have come by the deadline. On convention day one should find her amendment on a sheet of 1990 proposed amendments at the main entrance to the convention hall.

At the convention center on June 9, I spotted mine. It read: "To be added as #18 to the Government and Political Process section."

The amendment read: *"We move to add a statement regarding Land-Value Taxation to the 1990 Democratic Platform for the following reasons: (a) Citizens of the State of Washington want a property tax system that is fair, just, and equitable. We now have the unfair General Property Tax where, by constitutional mandate, land and improvements are taxed at the same rate on the assessed valuations of each. The General Property Tax places too low a rate on land values and too high a rate on building values. This system favors land speculators and penalizes homeowners and renters.*

"(b) We propose the constitution be changed to one allowing different rates for land values and building values, so that we can have high rates on land and low rates on structures. The basis would the same as now—assessed valuations at fair market value as determined by the county assessor. This system of differential rates is known as Land-Value Taxation. A high rate on land values and a low rate on building values makes housing more affordable to homeowners and renters, preserves open space in the countryside, concentrates new development within Urban Growth Management Areas, and encourages the rehabilitation of existing structures. Land-Value Taxation brings justice to all."

My magic moment arrived at 3:30 p.m.. Too bad for me. By previous announcement, the convention rules changed at 3:30. From then on, only one "pro" and one "con" would be heard for 1 minute each, before the vote. Prior to that time, two "pros" and two "cons" were allowed, plus a 1-minute summary by the proposer of the amendment. It was getting late in the day. Resolutions, numbering 139, were also on the agenda.

Clerk Margarita Prentice would read each proposed amendment and move its adoption. The "pro", then the "con" would speak. Chairman Phil Talmadge then called for the vote.

I spent my first half minute making some points for the LVT concept: Solves the growth/homeless problem, takes some profit out of land speculation, is used by many countries—Denmark, Holland, New Zealand, Australia, Taiwan, the Union of South Africa, Zaire—and in this county, by the State of Pennsylvania.

In my second half minute, I dropped a bomb. Betty Adams, wife of Senator Brock Adams, had agreed to become the ringleader of the neighborhood leaders in all D. C. neighborhoods. Her personal consultant, I'd told her, would be economist Walter Rybeck, who had been the technical consultant to the D.C. Council in setting rates.

I announced Betty Adam's new role. I also gave a sample of the rates under consideration: from $13.80 per $1,000 valuation on both land and buildings for single and multifamily residences (which) just happens to be Washington State's average rate) to $34 per $1,000 valuation on land, but only 30 cents per $1,000 valuation on buildings. The average home's tax bill would be cut 23%. Taxes on rental housing would be cut 25% per property. The measure would be revenue-neutral, raising the same $63 million needed to meet the D.C. budget.

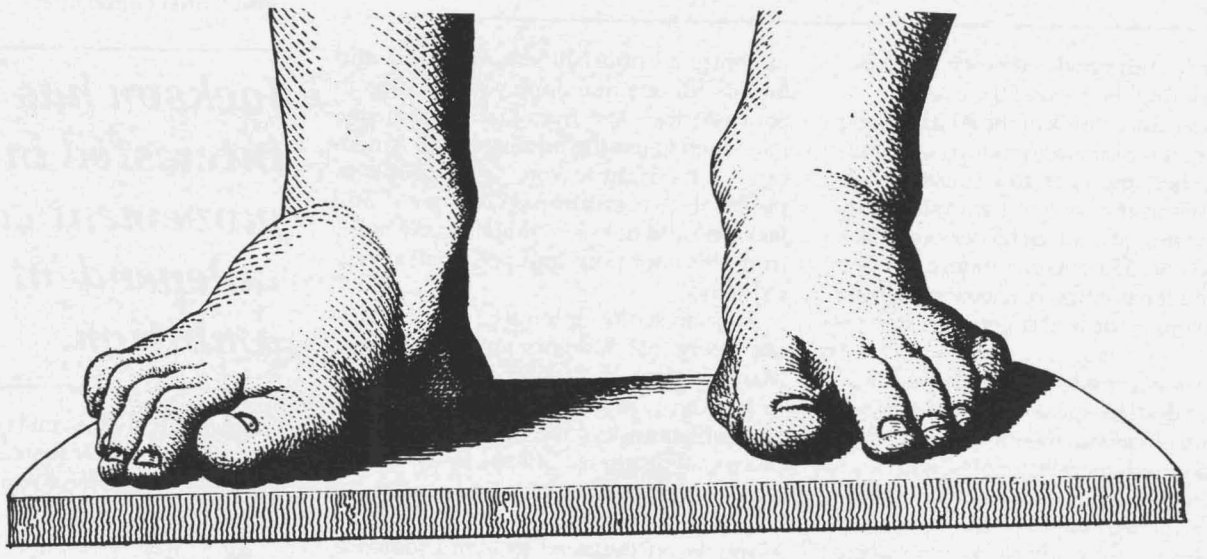
The "con" man took the mike. He said he was a Deputy Assessor for King county. In essence he said, "Don't rock the boat." He said he thought the General Property Tax was working just fine. At the very end he said, "I ask you citizens, if you cannot trust your county auditor and assessor, who can you trust?"

Talmadge announced, "Time's up!" He called for the vote.

"Yeas" were prominent, so were "nays". Talmadge ruled, "The nays have it." No one called for division (a count of hands).

Though I failed at getting LVT on the platform, I don't believe I will have trouble next year. If Betty Adams succeeds in D.C., as I am sure she will, the State of Washington is next!

Meta Heller is an Olympia freelance writer who specializes in taxes. If you wish to subscribe to her newsletter, issued twice a month with stories on taxes, send $25 to Washington State Tax Facts, 7715-C Dr., SW, Olympia, WA 98502.



Above: Artist's Depiction of the state Democratic Platform.

Panama Again

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Re-enacting Panama— Both Here and South of the Border

By Sally Lawson

The Olympian reported recently on two plans to re-enact the U.S.'s December invasion of Panama. First, McChord Air Force Base's 50th anniversary celebration July 9-14 will culminate in an air show featuring a pseudo invasion with actual aircraft , air crews and military personnel used in Panama --- the re-enactment will be with a cast of thousands, although it is unclear who will play the Pineapple-faced Demon Noriega.

Second, on July 8, 4 paragraphs at the bottom of p.A6 revealed that "U.S. officials have plans to use last December's Panama invasion as the model for a hemispheric drug raid using the armies of three South American nations, Newsweek magazine reported. . . . The attack would involved a massive use of force applied swiftly and simultaneously to 'the cartel's entire support structure'....."

The stories have a clear connection because the madness of the latter only is possible because of the amnesia and ignorance reflected by the first. The Panama invasion, increasingly obvious as a deadly debacle to an objective observer, still has a pleasant aura for many Americans. Answering the never-credible "wimp" charge once and for all, George Bush saw his popularity soar after the invasion. Now, with the current taxing business of budget-making exposing chinks in his armor, it hardly is surprising that he scans southward for more opportunities to deploy U.S. forces against overmatched foes.

But to repeat, the use of the military to eradicate drug trafficking is madness. Unfortunately, the Bush administration has far more insidious intentions: it seeks to use fighting drugs as a pretext for exerting military force to destroy public dissent in the debt-ridden, increasingly poor countries of Latin America.

Newsweek reports that the three nations to be invaded — with the cooperation of their militaries and, nominally, the acquiescence of their civilian governments — are Peru, Colombia and Bolivia. Not coincidentally, all three countries have very poor human rights records and face varying levels of military insurgencies.

One can be overloaded by statistics, but here are three to remember:

* the U.N. Human Rights Commission found that in 1988, Peru was responsible for 42 percent of the world's political disappearances, most at the hands of the military in their deadly conflict with the Maoist group the Shining Path;

* from 1985 to 1990 in Colombia, over 1,100 political officials of the leftist party the Patriotic Union were assassinated;

* in 1988, Bolivia's exports of cocoa leaves earned the nation approximately 600 million dollars, equal to the total of all other exports combined.

The problems of these countries in no way can be solved militarily. Crushed by the demands of paying off debts accumulated by their former military governments, these countries — as with nearly every country in Latin America — have devastated their economies by being forced to join a vicious cycle of flooding the market with their raw commodities to gain dollars to pay off debts, in turn causing the prices of these commodities to drop and creating a need to export even more.

The result of such policies has been a tragedy of spiralling malnutrition because of fewer agricultural land going to produce food for the internal market, rapid inflation, and astonishing drops in real wages. In Peru, for example, a pound of tomatoes in 1989 cost almost the equivalent of half a day's wages for the average government worker's wages — and was beyond hope for minimum wage earners, whose wages were equivalent to 19 cents an hour. And it's only gotten worse in the last year.

A second result of these policies has been a rise in political dissent and, correspondingly, the need to crush this dissent. Labor rights movements have been viciously trampled in all three countries, while the brevity of the lives of leftist political leaders has rivalled that of Guatemala. Thus, increasingly desperate populations have seen more of their members turn to violence, which in turn has allowed the militaries to justify even more repression.

Into this desperate situation steps the U.S. which has benefited from the ever-dropping commodity prices that keep our citizens buying coffee, bananas and a range of other products at low prices. On the one hand, the U.S> presents economic plans like the one announced on June 27 by President Bush: essentially, convert to free market policies and remove all trade restrictions, o little brown people of the south, and we will forgive some of your debt. (He also proposed "debt-for-nature" swaps to "encourage" countries to protect natural resources. Perhaps someday soon the Japanese will forgive some of the debt of the world's largest debtor the United States in exchange for it finally preserving its old-growth forests — to hell with jobs lost, just as we care so little about the jobs lost in these swaps in Latin America.)

With its other hand, the U.S. looks for ways to use the Big Stick of military might. It has given Colombia, Peru and Bolivia hundreds of millions of dollars of military aid in the last year — despite the fact that in all three countries, fighting drug traffickers has traditionally been done by police forces. It has sent U.S. forces to train these military forces — U.S. special operation teams already have engaged in combat in Peru.

Such "free markets for U.S. corporations or die" policies will not help Latin America. Rather, we should pursue policies that stabilize these countries' economies, facilitate the meeting of their people's basis needs and minimize use of military force.

The proposed invasion plan leaked to "Newsweek" must be protested immediately. Such a sensitive story only would be run if its source was high and the leak calculated. Presumably, the leak is to test the reaction of the American people and Congress — a Congress whose love of bipartisanship too often results in the stink of 1-party totalitarianism when it comes to foreign policy.

One way to protest the three-country plan is to debunk the myths of the Panama invasion. Among the arguments to use are:

* If the U.S. wanted to restore democracy, why is it not encouraging elections? In April the U.S.-installed president Guillermo Endara rejected a call by 7 Latin American countries to hold elections this year. Meanwhile, in late June the Los Angeles Times reported that Endara's government is "rebuilding the military with many of the same individuals who made up Manuel Noriega's corrupt and brutal Panama Defense Forces."

* If Noriega was so obviously bad, why are we having trouble prosecuting him? A June 18 column by the New York Times' Tom Wicker points out: "The evidence against General Noriega is so weak, it now appears, that Government prosecutors may be resorting to dubious, if not unconstitutional tactics to get a guilty verdict." Presumably a key witness against Noriega would be Michael Harari, former chief of Israel's spy agency the Mossad and, according to a March Wall Street Journal story, "arguably the second most powerful man in Panama in recently years." Yet the U.S. has issued no calls for Harari's extradition from Israel, where Harari "miraculously" managed to flee after the invasion.

* Why was such massive, indiscriminate force used? In May, the human rights group Americas Watch released a long report charging that U.S. forces violated the Geneva Convention on warfare both during and after the invasion. Wicker in his June column reports that a total of 422 bombs fell on Panama City in 13 hours and that one whole neighborhood of Panama City's poor was wiped out. The most conservative estimates are that 4 Panamanian civilians were killed for every Panamanian soldier. The Pentagon even admits that the U.S. barrage killed two of our own soldiers, while U.S. relations with Spain are strained because the U.S. refuses to pay damages to the family of a Spanish photographed killed by U.S. gunfire.

Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the invasion was the near complete lack of criticism within the U.S. of a use of military force almost universally condemned around the world. Even our own congressional representative Jolene Unsoeld, who opposes military aid to El Salvador and has a history of courageous stands, gave a weak thumbs up to the invasion in the face of the post-invasion barrage of "my-country-right-or-wrong" jingoism. The five members of the House of Representatives who did question the invasion were subjected to immediate charges of lack of patriotism — the Republican National Committee quickly faxed press releases to media outlets in the members' home districts that accused them of undermining "our boys" still in combat.

So our elected officials are likely to be running scared, particularly because of the false rationale for the new invasions that they are blows in the war against drugs. We need to show Jolene and others that they will be supported for criticizing military fiascos and moral tragedies like the Panama invasion. We need to write letters, call representatives and pledge to take to the streets if military forces acting in our name commit more murder and mayhem in Latin America.

We are a delicate point in history. Just as the Soviet empire loosens its hold in eastern Europe, the U.S. empire tightens its always more murderous grip on Latin America. And this occurs even as the peace and justice movement is at a low ebb in the wake of the end of the Cold War and the Sandinista election loss in February.

Don't believe what I'm writing without checking facts. But do check them and, then, knowing the truth, let loose a howl and channel your anger into effective, unbending political action.

BLUE HERON BAKERY

Featuring: Whole Grain Breads
Sweets, Granola, & Tamari Nuts

GINGER SNAPS

Ginger Thomas, the author, is a member of the Chehalis Tribe and Co-Chair of the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition.

Over the last several months I've been working on business codes for my Tribe. In doing that I had to come to terms with myself on why I was doing it. To do these business codes I've had to say its for the good of the people. Yet, I did not ask each and everyone of them whether they wanted them or not. Once change happens, it just doesn't feel the same anymore. , It is noticeable. Can we accept that we want freedom, but not totally? I don't know. That is one of the reasons I'm writing the codes, to give the people the right again for self reliance. To be self governing again. To exist just for existence sake. We can exist with or without the grants and controls that go with them. We exist despite the technological and psychological oppression put upon us from the main society. The pain given us does affect our outlooks, but we are survivors. The forefathers/mothers have lived here for over 2,000 years.

This article is presented in reference to my raising by my father,Horatio Morris Penn. He taught me how to be a warrior. I thank him for that.

The bush was thick on the hill. He treaded softly on the wet clay. The one deer came into sight. He shot and it feel to the ground. The Spirit of life left it. He gives thanks for the meals that his family will receive from this. The skin will be used for a drum, the antlers for knives, and the leg bones for ornamented sticks for the stick games. Nothing is wasted. There is balance: a time to work, a time to eat, and a time for leisure activities. The need for food is met by the killing of the deer. Times have changed and so have we. The Spirits of the hunters walk silently on the land now. With the energies of nature, they ask us not to ignore them because they feel forgotten.

The lifestyle of the hunter and gatherer is in great conflict with the modern competitive society around us. There are families that could live off the land and water if we just left them alone. But they get penalized for doing it.

Many warriors have watched the hunting grounds vanish slowly and mourn the loss. Some I know by first name. They've reminded me of the importance of honoring ourselves and our ancestors. So thank Horatio, Diane, Russell, James and his sister Mimi for their time and presence with me. It takes great strength of character to not only believe in our culture, but to live it as well in these modern times takes courage. This is contrary to what we were taught in the public schools we went to and that our children are now attending. The anger and frustration that was felt came to my attention as a child on my reservation. The legal forces they are now fighting is a new beast to them. They don't know how to survive the initial confrontation with the new beasts. They consume even the best warriors, the most giving, and the caring souls, causing great pain to us. This pain necessitates that an action needs to be taken. Upon review of the past, it is noted that strength does not necessarily have to be violent to be effective. We need to develop new traditions to cope with the changes that are thrust upon us. The Industrial Revolution has now entered into our semi-isolated world. There is no choice but to adapt to survive. How much change will we allow to come in will always be challenged , debated and discussed.

The diet of eating sea otter, whale, deer, shellfish, smelt, salmon, eels and the vegetation is a time long gone. All that we now possess is the stories which are given from elder to child, generation to generation.

The warrior cannot live what s/he learned from his/her elders at this time. The balance that once was is now disrupted. The radical changes in the human economy causes misunderstandings on what is the right way to live. S/he can feel the need in exercising the survival skills taught them and also know that there are external restrictions put upon this lifestyle. The rules does not allow them to live the lifestyle that they were raised in.

Presently, our community has an unemployment rate that averages 30 percent at any given time of the year. Looking at that rate shows that the lifestyle of the hunter and gatherer is still in conflict with the main society. The attempts to domesticate our people has not worked. The values in these programs are not ours, so they are not important to us. The American Dream is not ours. Working hard in a timed environment is not our kind of existence.

The integration of these values are slowly being introduced into our culture. We adopted written laws into our community only this last year. Our standard of living is different from the main society. We live on a feast and famine cycle. The monetary system is a tool for us to use. The use of the single family household is an example of a negative adaption. The breakdown of the extended family is now being felt. The support system is shaky. The car and other transportation also puts distances between and separates family members.

We are moving from the Stone Age into the Industrial Age with one giant leap. Now, we have to give the limited human resource even more definition on division of labor. We can recognize that man can now control the environment. The environment can be the natural resources and mankind combined. The extensions of man, the governments and the private sector , can actually dictate a lifestyle. The passiveness taught in the schools makes friction for our people. We are taught by our elders to use our living and survival skills. The outer society allows others to decide for them. We challenge what we do not understand. That is a survival skill. For our people freedom is a concept that is recognized for what it is and exercised on a daily basis. We give those extensions only so much power and control we feel that is necessary. There are some institutions that have the power and control available for the people to question and alter. As mankind grows in complexity the extensions become less and less accountable. The judgements made can be done without regard to the people that it affects. Our existence, our purpose can be formed, reformed and altered without our knowledge or input.. To decide value of each aspect of ourselves there needs to be judgements made. To judge, assumptions have to be developed. with those assumptions the good of the community also becomes the good for the individual. The basic needs of the individual now becomes a social issue, under social control and power.

Classification is a social act. To be put in a certain lifestyle, a job, or a specified behavior there needs to be acceptance of those involved to believe that this is so. Freedom and social classification doesn't co-exist very well. To say you want freedom is a strong statement. to work for it brings the basic values you live by to become conscious. the Maslow's hierarchy shows that we usually work to get our basic needs met first before we go for the higher needs. If we're deprived of any of our basic needs, our personal growth can be stopped, become retarded or become malformed. After the basic needs are met, the social needs emerge and become structured. At the top is autonomy, to be self reliant, to learn to adapt to the environment we live in and to continue to evolve.

When we loosen control, of ourselves and our environment, we can also loose our right to choice, even our reasons for existence. To work in the circle of beliefs and just exist becomes questionable. Someone in power and control from the institutions can take away your freedom, by their decisions, which they'll state that it is for your own good. They know what is best for you. By design, the complex society make you have consequences for your actions no matter what your motive was. To further complicate matters, definitions vary in each era and by each administration. Treatment goes with the trend of the times.

To see friends in this psychological and technological oppression makes it hard to be quiet. The culture of the people is not put into the decisions that affect the individual or the tribe. The decisions can always be developed to show bias for or against the individual, depending on the motives of the institutions involved. This can be done legally. Individuals can be processed and diagnosed to have them completely removed from their lifestyle,from their people.

The psychological jargon and intellect dissects us into pieces. Treatment can be several kinds of counselors and several kinds of groups one has to attend. This conflicts with the Native American belief because we interact as a whole people and as a whole society. The parts are there, the mind, the body, the emotion, and the spirit, and are together as one. We are connected with our environment as part of our being. We respect the parts of nature; the wind, the fire, the water and the earth. To help ourselves we view the whole cycle of life.

The basic needs of the hunter and gatherer is different from the main society. they are not abnormal. They are not sick to choose this lifestyle. Yet, they are taught to feel guilt and shame in deciding this. Their purpose for existence has been legally eliminated. They are obsolete. Therefore, they are expendable, their needs are to be changed by societal needs and pressures.

They can trust no one but themselves to get by. Why ask someone to do something when they are not capable of comprehending, let alone act on something that does not exist or affect their life. To educate someone takes tolerance, patience, and time for all, to be effective. So, the question of what is progress comes into discussion again. Are we progressing? Is going from a simple society to a more complex society progress. What is the cost of human lives? The cost of the environment? Is it worth it?

We cannot stop to contemplate the issues because time is money. Pressure is upon us that if we stop to consider all of the ramifications we will need to catch up even further. All lifestyles have shortcomings to work with. The technological oppression gives rise to the question of our existence, causes pain of adaption and even makes some deny their heritage, try to forget the old ways and scold those that care to keep them.

We can now consciously come to discuss whether we are working to live or living to work. The culture, the community, the group, and the organization have their benefits but we need to recognize the drawbacks. The choices we make usually are not totally free choices. The so called progress, the time clock, and goals can dominate our beings, our existence, and our lifestyle.

who knows what is best for us? Who knows what is best for me? I exist and for whom do I exist for? We must look past the time clock, the culture of the main society and reflect on simpler times. Not all of the past is obsolete. We still have people choosing to live this way. We need to recognize the value of their existence. How we treat them gives a general understanding on how we treat ourselves.

So, to progress, to move, there has to be a decision on which way is the best way to go. The only one you know you can affect directly is you. to show change is coming about you have to give boundaries on what you will accept and will not accept for you personally. The violations that happen to you require time to act on your part to change things. We are taught to be helpless and not to question. It is scary to act. Confrontations need to be taught as a way of life for survival. If a person chooses to counter the main society, they can be labeled abnormal. We need to question the rights and concerns of the main society when they thrust upon an individual those beliefs and make a point to treat them as mentally ill, deviant, or subhuman. The community and society is important and to voice those concerns there should be a time and place, but the enactment of these into actions should not be done to the disappearance of people. We cannot force others to think as we do, act as we do, or learn as we do. to do so is mass murder of souls, spirits, and existances. Progress needs to be challenged for the meaning to be brought forward.

In our culture we believe we exist for a purpose. we each have our calling, our duty. We live. We do. We live for now. We don't question why we exist. The past gives us our value. Time is relevant to the task. Life is continuous and the tasks are done until the necessity is past and we move onto the next item. We work in relation to the whole existence. the modern task and task master needing to do projects from start to finish looks foreign to us. Without hesitation we can move onto the next thing. we see life in cycles, seasons and circles. Things are continuously being done in the present tense. That is what Indian time is to me. To do work this way one has to throw away the time clock, the agenda, and the slave driver.

The propaganda does not stop. The prejudices can be overwhelming to one individual. The use of the timelines, the psychological evaluations, the testing and grading can hinder a person's growth. The values of the main society are incorporated in our schools, institutions, and governments.

History is not dead. Other races and conflicts come to mind on what we can learn from. The Jews in World War II were worked at being eliminated. the reproductive rights of an individual is again come to be challenged. Society want to decide what is best for the individual. Education entrance requirements can eliminate ethnic groups from even trying to apply because of their method of learning in their culture. They are penalized for being of another culture, not for not knowing the right answer.

Existence is more than just time. Time is an essence, a thought. You can judge, but you can also teach. All the concepts of who we are comes from within. We can discriminate the information given to us and decide what not to be integrated into our minds. All prejudices start with one's perception of oneself. Dare to ask yourself why you believe the way you do. It can be quite enlightening. To be aware of your values and why you believe in them also helps when you live what you believe. Example is the best teacher.

Choice, chosen, and acted upon all will come to pass after the decision of who am I and what do I stand for. I am someone. I am one. I can work to be free, as free as I can be. As free as I'll allow me to be. I move forward, whichever direction that is.

For All Those Who Asked—

This Is How It Works

by Sylvia Smith and Teresa Jennings

Great Britain and its former colonies the U.S., Canada and New Zealand are the only industrialized democracies in the world that are holdouts for a simple single district, winner-take-all electoral system. The reason that other governments and all new democracies have turned to Proportional Representation (PR is that it offers the following advantages (among others):

1. Every vote counts,
2. Minority viewpoints are represented and
3. Citizen participate and voters turn out.

How would it work specifically in Thurston county under a new charter? The Board of Freeholders have presented three options to the citizens of this county. Each option provides for an elected council to legislate certain matters for the county. Proportional Representation could very easily be the system by which the members of the County Council or, under option C, the Community councils are elected.

Some have expressed concern about the "complexity" of the vote count in PR. This can be attributed in part to PR's "newness" to this country. However, our own electoral system with its Electoral College seems complex to many and probably is completely understood by only a few. The average U.S. voter does not apparently feel anxious to know in complete detail how it works. Similarly, in Europe where systems of Proportional Representation are the rule, little effort is made to educate voters on how the PR count works. Voters are comfortable in seeing the results.

Their viewpoint is represented.

Their vote is optimized toward electing officials they prefer.

Multiple parties thrive.

Political debate is enlivened.

Citizen participation has purpose and is worthwhile.

It will be my purpose, in this article, to try to explain the salient features of the vote counts among PR systems. I offer by way of comparison an explanation of the U.S. majoritarian electoral system's vote count

It should be understood that there is a continuum in electoral systems. The methods can be rated by the degree to which they optimize individual votes (or make every vote count).

I will limit myself to four: majoritarian single-member district, the limited vote, the party list, and single-transferable-vote.

Majoritarian Single-member District (U.S. system)

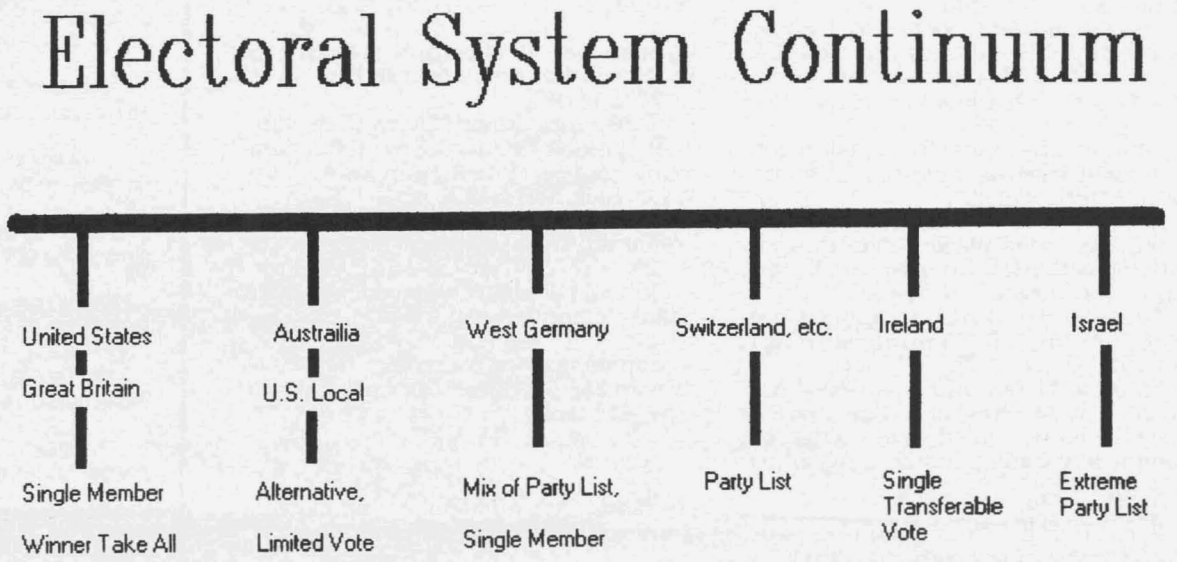
One representative is elected at a time (U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate), or each district is represented by a single elected official (U.S. local governments). simple majority or plurality is required to win. The formula for number of votes required to win is:

$$\text{Votes to win} = \frac{\text{Total Number of Votes}}{\text{Number of positions} + 1} + \text{one vote}$$

If there are only two candidates, the usual case, it requires 50% of the total votes plus one vote. Those who voted for candidates other than the winner are, in effect, without a voice in the decisionmaking process.

Explanation of Various PR Systems.

All Proportion Representation systems require multiple-member districts. These are districts in which voters elect more than one representative at a time to represent them. By this very fact, a spectrum of political opinion can be represented. By itself, however, it is not enough to ensure that result. Multiple member districts with candidates elected at large (e.g., Washington State House of Representatives), still most often result in only one political viewpoint achieving representation. Some means of ranking candidates must be part of the electoral process in order to give minority viewpoints or third parties a better chance at winning and increase the chances of making every vote count.



Limited Vote

Citizen Jane of the "We-Can-Do-Better" Party, is a person who represents a lot of friends without a lot of money. Her friends make up approximately 30% of the voting population. In a winner take all contest, Jane and her friends would stand little chance of winning a position on the county council. However, if all the positions on the County Council were selected through Proportional Representation, Citizen Jane would stand a good chance of becoming a County Commissioner in Thurston County. All candidates would run at large for the three positions on the council. Voters would vote for only two of the three positions. The winners would be three candidates who received the most total votes from all ballots cast.

Minorities or minority viewpoints achieve representation when their candidate place third in the standings. Some voters may still not achieve representation, however.

Most Commonly Used Party List Method

Parties put up lists of candidates. Parties rank the candidates. Voters vote for a party list. The number of candidates from each party who attain office is determined by the proportion of votes, that party received.

For a ten member council each party will attain a position for every 10% of the vote received.

Block PartyGarden PartyHardee PartyDinner Party

30%20%10%'40%

3 positions2 positions1 position4 positions

This system promotes development of parties and requires voters to become involved in parties.

One variation of the party list method that could work well at a national level in the U.S. is used in West Germany. There, half their Bundestag is elected from single member districts, half by party list.

Single Transferable Vote (STV)

The system with the most history in the U.S. is STV. The principle of STV is that a voter directs that her vote be given to the candidate she most wants, but if the vote cannot help elect that candidate (because the candidate has enough votes without it or has so few as to be without hope of election), the vote is to be given instead to the voter's second choice, and so on until the vote reaches a candidate it can help.

The electoral process is accomplished in five steps

1. At the polls, voter rank candidates according to their preference: 1, 2, 3, 4, etc....

2. A quota is established for the number of votes required to win using the following formula:

If there are 3 positions up for election and 1,000 voters, then 25% of the total votes, plus one vote are required to win.

$$\text{Votes to win} = \frac{\text{Number of Votes (1,000)}}{\text{Number of Positions}(3 + 1)} + \text{one vote}$$

3. Candidates who achieve quota as first choice are declared winners. Many would have been the winner under a majoritarian system as well.

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Candidate A has achieved the required quota in the first preference vote.

4. We take the 2nd choice votes of those who voted for candidates winning on the first round and distribute them among the other candidates. We redistribute only the surplus votes (the number above the quota to win, i.e., 250) by the percentage that each of the remaining candidates were the second choices among all of the first round winners.

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Cand D now has more than the 250+1 needed to win.

5. Now we need to redistribute those votes for the candidate with the least votes. Candidate E's second choice votes

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6020

Cand B now has enough votes to be elected to the last position.

This system gives minority viewpoints the best chance at electing a candidate to represent them. At the same time, the majority still receives a majority of the positions on the council.

Thurston County faces many complex problems. As the county becomes more populated and resources more scarce, more divisions over issues is inevitable. If future solutions are to be broad-based in their support by all citizens, then a County Council which in fact truly represents all the citizens is our best chance. Proportional Representation is the best system to make this happen. Citizens and elected officials of the European democracies would concur. The Board of Freeholders must be encouraged to put Proportional Representation as an option on the ballot along with the Charter. Why not the best for Thurston County?!

If this article still leaves you puzzled, please join Teresa and Rob Richie for their presentation before the Freeholders in the City Hall on Monday, July 16. The oral presentation will be 15 minutes, followed by questions from the Freeholders. For more information, call Teresa at 456-0451 or Rob at 459-5590.

Calender

11-15 Lakefair
Reproductive Privacy act Signature gathering for Initiative 120
Information 357-5182
12 Speech
5-6:30 Thurston Futures meeting with Harold Anderson, County Regional planner. Contact Herb: 754-6631
7 pm Nisqually Plan meeting with presentations. Nisqually Tribal Center. Contact: TC Regional Planning at 786-5480
13
9am. TC Regional Planning Council monthly meeting, addressing how to respond to Growth Management Act. TC Courthouse, Bldg 1.
In 1934 the Southern Tenant Farmer's Union organized in Tyronya, Ark.
14
Rainbow volunteers to help at the Democrat Burger Booth at Lakefair from 5 to 8 pm.
In 1775 Juan Jose Pirey Hernandey landed at Port Grenville, erected a cross and formally claimed the area for Spain.
16
6:30pm No Sweat meeting. Speech, contact Rhys 352-4932
7pm Freeholders meeting to duscuss results of public surveys and possible us of proportional representation electoral system. Olympia City Hall.
18
7pm Sensible Growth Coalition general membership meeting. Speech, contact Jerry Parker.
19
5:30pm Solid Waste Advisory Committee meeting TC Courthouse, bldg 1, Rm 280. Contact 754-5485.
7pm Groundwater Advisory Committee meeting. TC Courthouse, Bldg1, Rm 152. Contact 754-4111.
7:30pm Sierra Club sponsored music and slide show on "The Ancient Forests" of the Northwest. Olympia Community Center, Rm 212. Contact: Rick 856-3127.
20
7pm Thurston County Rainbow Coalition Steering Committee meeting. contact Todd 352-1877.
21
9-11am Workshop on "The many Uses of Compost." Dirtworks. Contact: Olympia Parks 753-8360.
10am-4pm Yard waste collection beind Olympia Chity Hall. Contact Dirt Works 753-8360.
All day, Sierra Club outing to Mt Rainier. 12 mile hike in Indian Henry's some difficult terrain. Contact: Rick 586-3127.
24
5:30pm Sierra Club/Audubon Joint Conservation meeting. Olympia Timberland Library. Contact: Rick 586-3127.
6:30pm Canoe trip across the Delta with naturalist. Nisqually Reach Nature Center. Contact: 459-6387.
7:30pm National Audubon Adopt-a-Forest meeting. Contact: Argon 786-8020.
In 1970 United Farm Wrokers forced grape workers to sign contract after a five year strike.
25
7pm SPEECH Volunteer potluck! Contact: Ann 786-6349.
7pm Olympia chapter meeting of Trout Unlimited. Tyee Hotel. Contact: 754-2131.
26
Initiative 120 signature gathering at the South Sound Mall until the 30th of July.
5:30pm Audubon/Sierra Club Summer Potluck Picnic. Great food, company, games. Priest Point Park. Contact: Rick 586-3127.
7pm Nisqually Plan meeting. Nisqually Tribal Center.
28
In 1869 Women Shoemakers in Lynn, Mass demanded equal pay.
30
Public hearing on geologically sensitive areas. McAllister Springs. Contact: 754-4111.

August
11
TCRC General Membership meeting. Contact: Todd 352-1877.

Principles of Action

Adopted by the Thurston County Rainbow Coaltion Founding Meeting.

This set of guidelines for working together in the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition was compiled by Sylvia Smith, Lucia Harrison and Colleen Wine. They are primarily concerned about creating a healthy organization that mirrors the society in which they would like to live.

1.Commitment to Rainbow principles of achieving diversity and inclusion with respect to racial/ethic identity, peace interests, labor, gender, love orientation, disability, age, class and Vietnam era veteran's status. We realize and will be patient with the birthing pain associated with this coalition.

2.Respect for all people and recognition of their equal value.

3.Flexibility and openness to new information.

4.Emphasis on grass roots involvement meaning active participation in all areas.

5.Freedom to make mistakes and to change one's mind.

6.Willingness of individuals to live their own process and to respect the processes of other persons.

7.Commitment of honesty to each other as well as to those outside of this organization.

8.Willingness to listen to and appreciate differing points of view with respect and caring.

9.Understanding that we are a portion of this society and are therefore susceptible to its diseases. (I.E., racism, sexism, classism, elitism, heterosexism, ageism, able-bodiedism, anti-semitism, speciesism and ideological chauvinism)

10.Practice the concept that every person has a leadership role and responsibility (the ability and necessity to respond).

11.Ability to respond to situational leadership and be willing to support the work of others. (In other words, we must be willing to give up control at times and not try to direct everything.)

12.Be morally bound in creating processes and goals that are non-destructive to individuals and the environment within and outside of this organization.

13.To use communication as a bridge to understanding and to enhance and deepen knowledge.

14.Promote the flow of communication among all areas within this organization and to those outside of the organization.

15.Realize that with success in risk-taking there are new possibilities, and with failure, deeper understanding.

16.Remember that as serious as our situations and needs, life is not livable without hope and joy.

Platforms continued

continued from page eight

Nuclear Power:

Republicans:

We strongly endorse the continued development of nuclear power, and it's application with proper environmental and financial safeguards, for power generation as a replacement for fossil fuel-fired plants.

Democrats:

We oppose any new construction of nuclear power plants within the Northwest, due to lack of proper methods of disposal of waste from the production of electrical power plants, and the extreme cost and inefficiency inherent in design and construction.

We urge immediate cessation of all subsidies to the nuclear industry including both (a) for the mining and refining of fossil fuel, and also (b) the upper limit on potential claims against nuclear industries.

Abortion

Republicans:

We believe a kinder, gentler nation, does not resort to abortion as a form of birth control. We believe in the sanctity of life, born and unborn. We thank President Bush for following in the footsteps of President Reagan in recognizing Sanctity of Human Life Day. We believe the public should not be taxed to fund abortions except to save the life of the mother. In light of present law, we support the establishment of an informed consent procedure for women seeking abortion, and parental consent for minors seeking an abortion.

We oppose the abortion Initiative 120 now being circulated which allows abortion on demand including abortion for birth control, sex selection, and convenience.

Democrats:

We recognize reproductive freedom and privacy as a fundamental human right. We oppose any law, regulation, or other governmental action whose effect would restrict one's legal right to decide for oneself, and keep private, all matters concerning one's own reproductive function. We oppose uninformed or forced sterilization of men and women. We support the rights of all females to choose to have or not to have an abortion, as interpreted in the Roe v. Wade (410 U.S. 13, 1973) decision of the United States Supreme Court. We oppose any constitutional amendment, statute, or means which would restrict or outlaw this right. We support enacting legislation to reserve this right in the State of Washington and the nation, its territories and protectorates. the federal government should not exclude abortions from federally supported medical or insurance programs. The State of Washington should continue to fund Medicaid abortions. We deplore violence and harassment against women seeking reproductive health services, and against health care personnel and facilities providing such services. We will work to end such acts, including seeking legislation making such acts illegal.

We are pro-Choice and support necessary measures to make that choice a meaningful one for all women. We recognize the additional financial responsibilities of women who choose to bear and keep a child and support the provision of needed financial aid and other support for those women as well as for those who choose adoption or abortion.

Family Planning

Republicans:

We respect parental rights and responsibilities regarding the health of their children; therefore we believe that school personnel should not operate health clinics and should not dispense or prescribe birth control devices or give abortion referrals to minors.

Democrats:

We support making the full range of family planning information and services available and affordable, with participation on a voluntary basis, to all people, both within the United States and abroad.

Military Spending:

Republicans:

We understand the ominous implication of the proliferation of ballistic missile technology in the Third World. This underscores the need for deployment of the Strategic Defense System, thus providing protection against an accidental or unauthorized launch of a nuclear missile or an attack by a rogue nation.

Democrats:

We support cutting military spending in real terms by at least 10% per year over the next five years to equal a 50% reduction in military spending by 1995.

We support reinvesting the money saved from military spending cuts - the peace dividend - to address vital needs in education, the environment, transportation, housing and human services.

We support assistance to industries and communities affected by military cutbacks to convert from military to civilian industries in order to maintain high quality jobs in the community.

We oppose military conscription and registration for the draft, or any compulsory governmental service. We support the elimination of gender, race, or sexual orientation as qualification for military training, promotion of assignment.

Crime

Republicans:

We support the construction of sufficient prisons and county jails to house criminals that should be behind bars. We support a ban on sexually explicit material for inmates. We commend recent legislation that has improved the rights of victims. We support additional efforts to support victims, including compensation paid by the perpetrator of the crime, treatment programs and the enforcement of victims' rights in the judicial process. We must stop letting crime pay, and start making criminals pay. As a first step, we must create a workable system to require convicted criminals to pay restitution to their victims and pay costs of their own incarceration.

True sexual abusers must be convicted, while protecting "common sense" parent's rights and guaranteeing due process. We call for a combination of requiring community involvement in each case, making false accusations a felony, disallowing "hearsay" without evidence in the judicial system, and ensuring accountability in the Child Protective Services.

Democrats:

We support full funding of legal services for low income persons, whether for criminal representation or investigation of discrimination complaints.